

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, January 28, 1846.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. HUNTER.
The Clerk read the Journal of yesterday.
(A message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on sundry bills.)
Petitions were presented by Messrs. GRAY, HOLLOWAY, BUTLER, EVANS, THOMAS, SOUTH and DRAFFIN.
Mr. EVANS had leave to introduce a bill to amend the laws concerning the town of Bowlinggreen: referred to a select committee.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. PEYTON, from the committee on the Judiciary, a resolution rejecting the petition of Samuel Fox and others: adopted.

Also, a resolution rejecting the petition of Martha Carson: adopted.

Also, a bill to amend the laws regulating duties of Clerks of Courts: makes it the duty of Clerks to record deeds, &c.; left unrecorded by predecessors: passed.

(A message from the Governor, by Mr. Secretary HARDIN, nominating sundry militia officers: rules dispensed and confirmed.)

* Also, a bill for the benefit of Elizabeth Thompson, and her infant children: passed.

Also, a bill to change the name of Wm. M. Gray to William M. Medlock: passed.

Also, a bill for the benefit of Allannah Cole: passed.

Mr. WALKER, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, a bill for the benefit of Henry H. Phillips: allows him to bring in a slave from Missouri: passed.

Mr. DRAFFIN, from the committee on Religion, that the H. R. act divorcing Benj. F. Griffith from his wife, Mary Ann, ought not to pass: the Senate overruled the report of the committee, and the bill passed.

Also, that the H. R. act divorcing Tho. Stark from his wife, Nancy, ought not to pass: bill rejected.

Mr. DYER, from the committee on Internal Improvement, a bill establishing a road in Madison and Garrard counties: passed.

Also, a H. R. act to repeal, in part, the acts chartering the Louisville and Elizabethtown Turnpike Company, &c., with an amendment as a substitute therefor, amending instead of repealing the said acts: concurred and passed.

Mr. HELM, from the committee on the Sinking Fund, a bill for the benefit of the Kentucky Institute for the Education of the Blind, with amendments, providing that \$3500 of the dividends on Bank stock, held by the Board of Education, be placed to the credit of the Institute, and after the first of January, 1847, all such dividends shall be placed to the credit of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and paid into the Treasury, to be drawn for by the Superintendent of Education, as other moneys drawn by him for purposes of education.

The amendments proposed by the committee were concurred in.
Mr. PEYTON moved an amendment, in lieu of the first section as amended, appropriating \$1929 78 instead of \$3500, &c.: negatived, yeas 9, nays 24, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Conner, Heady, Henderson, James, Marshall, Newell, Peyton, South and Walker—9.

NAYS—Messrs. Ballard, Alfred Boyd, Bradford, Bradley, Bramlette, Butler, Chenaunt, Crenshaw, Daffin, Dyer, Evans, Fox, Gray, Harris, Helm, Holloway, Key, Slaughter, Swope, Taylor, Thomas, Thurman, Todd and Woodson—24.

The bill, as amended, then passed.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A bill to modify the law of 1833, prohibiting the importation of slaves into this State as merchandise.

Mr. HARRIS moved that the Senate go into committee of the Whole on the bill: agreed to.

Mr. BRADFORD in the Chair.

Mr. HELM moved, as a mere test question whether the committee would thoroughly consider the bill, that all, after the enacting clause, be stricken out: negatived.

Mr. EVANS moved an amendment, exempting persons having heretofore violated the provisions of the law of 1833, from its penalties.

Mr. FOX moved that the committee rise: negatived.

Mr. EVANS withdrew his amendment.

Mr. HARRIS moved an amendment, correcting a slight clerical error in the bill: adopted.

Mr. HARRIS moved that the committee rise, and report the bill and amendment to the Senate: agreed to.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair, when Mr. BRADFORD, from the committee of the Whole, reported back the bill and amendment.

The Senate concurred in the amendment.

(Mr. A. BOYD, from the committee on Enrollments, reported sundry bills, which were signed by the Speaker.)

The Senate then resumed the bill to modify the act of 1833, prohibiting the importation of slaves.

Mr. NEWELL moved that the bill lie on the table, and demand the yeas and nays thereon.

Mr. CHENAULT moved that the Senate adjourn: negatived.

And the question being taken on laying the bill on the table, it was decided in the affirmative, yeas 17, nays 16, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bradford, Butler, Chenaunt, Crenshaw, Dyer, Fox, Henderson, Holloway, Key, Newell, Patterson, Slaughter, Swope, Taylor, Thomas, Todd, and Woodson—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Ballard, A. Boyd, Bradley, Bramlette, Conner, Daffin, Evans, Gray, Harris, Heady, Helm, James, Marshall, Peyton, Thurman and Walker—16.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28, 1846.

Prayers being said and the Journal read, Petitions, &c., were presented by Messrs. BOTTS, GLENN, G. BOWLING, ANTHONY, HUGHES, E. SMITH, SPEED, and HUNTON; which were severally received, &c., and referred.

A Senate message by Mr. Secretary KOHLHASS, now reported the action of that body on sundry bills, &c.

Mr. L. COMBS, by consent, reported from the committee on Ways and Means, a bill to regulate the appointment and duties of Commissioners of tax; which was made the special order for Monday next, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. J. S. SMITH entered his motion to reconsider the vote of yesterday by which the bill for the benefit of Fox and others, was lost.

On motion of Mr. HARLAN, the rules were dispensed for that purpose, and the resolution requiring the House to meet at 9 o'clock in the morning, was rescinded.

Mr. WORTHAM moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of allowing him to offer a resolution to change the time of meeting from ten o'clock to half-past nine: which was rejected.

The Clerk then recited the unfinished business, to-wit:

A bill for the benefit of Henry Blanton, Robert

Snell, and their securities, reported yesterday from the committee on the Sinking Fund; and the amendment of the gentleman from Todd, (Mr. Glenn), and the question, to-wit: the motion of the gentleman from Montgomery, (Mr. Peters) to refer the subject with instructions to the committee on the Judiciary.

But the amendment and the motion being withdrawn.

Mr. HARDY apprehended, that by the passage of this bill, the Commonwealth would be made responsible for the amount of the estate of Coster; should his heirs ever appear.

Mr. WALLER explained—affirming that the effect of the bill would be simply to relieve these administrators on the estate of Coster from the judgment obtained against them in behalf of the Commonwealth, and to place them on precisely the same footing that they were before the passage of the law of 1840.

Mr. HARDY, however, adhered to his apprehensions; and on his motion the bill was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BROWN, from the committee on the Library, to whom had been referred the bill for the benefit of Nathan Marsh, reported a substitute, to-wit:

A bill authorizing the Secretary of State to furnish certain Justices of the Peace with Morehead and Brown's Digest: which was read, &c.

Mr. HEAD proposed to amend by furnishing the same books to L. D. Orr and H. Graham, Justices of the Peace for Hopkins county.

Mr. HUGHES proposed to furnish the books to Haman J. Ashley, a Justice of Union county.

Mr. MOORE proposed to furnish the books to Noah Pinkton, John McIntyre, and J. Moore, Justices of the Peace for Washington county.

Mr. S. STONE proposed to furnish the books to Archibald Setters.

Mr. HEADLEY proposed to amend by a section providing that the Clerk of the Circuit and County Courts of Crittenden be furnished with a copy of A. K. Marshall's Reports, and a copy of Littell's Selected Cases.

Further motions to furnish Justices with Morehead & Brown were submitted by Messrs. HUNTON, L. COMBS, COX, PETERS, POPE, EVANS, E. SMITH, MAYES, J. T. SMITH, and MILLS: which were severally sent to the Clerk's table; and the bill and amendments were again referred to committee.

COMMITTEE ON PROPOSITIONS AND GRIEVANCES.

Mr. KELLY, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported a bill to extend the limits of the town of Hopkinsville: which was read, &c., and passed.

Mr. K., from the same committee, reported a bill to establish and incorporate the town of Fairview—situated partly in the county of Christian, and partly in the county of Todd: which was read, &c., and passed.

Mr. S. STONE, from the same committee, to whom had been referred the petitions and papers on that subject, reported a bill to establish the county of —, with the expression of the opinion of a majority of the committee that the bill ought to pass.

(The following are the proposed boundaries, to-wit: Beginning where the old road from Eddyville to Hopkinsville crosses the Trigg county line; and running thence in a straight line to the house of John Boyd, on the turnpike road leading from Princeton to Eddyville; thence in a straight line to Livingston creek, at Old Centerville, where the main road from Princeton to Salem crosses said creek; thence with said creek to the Cumberland river; thence crossing said river and running with the Livingston county line to the Tennessee river; thence with said river to the Trigg county line; and thence with said line to the place of beginning—so making a division of Caldwell county.)

The question being, shall the bill be engrossed and read a third time?

Mr. S. STONE, summing up the claims of the petitioners for the new county, submitted the following statements: The people, seeking to be set apart as the new county, had been petitioning for that object since the year 1820. The territory proposed for the new county included about one thousand voters; and a portion of them resided from twenty-five to thirty miles from the present Seat of Justice. The net annual revenue of the county of Caldwell (proposed to be divided) was over \$1000. That portion of the new county proposed to be thus set off, was fast improving, &c., and there were one thousand and sixty-three petitioners for this object, and six hundred remonstrances against it.

Mr. KELLY had no personal interest in the question; but he believed it would be bad policy to the State, for he apprehended, from an examination of the evidence in the case, that the new establishment would be an expense upon the Treasury—a paper county; and as a reason for this apprehension, he said, that the net revenue of the county proposed to be divided [Caldwell] was but \$932, according to the Auditor's Report. I spoke, of course, with deference to the opinions of those who differed with him. There were six out of the seven members of the committee willing to report the bill; but there were two besides myself, in that committee, who would probably vote against it.

Mr. CLARKE was then heard at length in favor of the measure—offering numerous conclusions which induced him to support the bill; and reading also many statistics, together with favorable statements and opinions by the Sheriff of Caldwell county.

Mr. J. T. SMITH proposed to amend by filling the blanks in the bill so that the new county shall be called the county of Underwood: which was adopted.

Mr. MAYES then called for the reading of the remonstrance against the measure, and other voices called for the reading of the petition: which being read accordingly, Mr. M. was heard in behalf of the remonstrants—speaking for some time in opposition to the bill, and to the whole matter of increasing the number of the counties. And after going through with the history of county divisions, and after referring particularly to each county that had been pauperized by the practice, he made a calculation, which resulted in the total sum of \$7,897 32, which he said was now taken annually out of the Treasury to foster this reckless disposition to cut up and divide. Nor had these things been done for the advantage of the State; but they had been carried for the accommodation of individuals; and gentlemen excused themselves, by saying, "I voted for that object to accommodate you, and you. I was a local matter; and because you supported it, I supposed it right," &c. Mr. M. concluded with the observation, that this system of county making was the sorest and most blighting system of disorganization which the State had ever been cursed with.

Mr. DALLAM, from the Enrollments committee, now reported sundry bills as correctly enrolled, &c., and they were signed by the Speaker.

Mr. HARLAN, by consent, now obtained leave of absence a few days for the gentleman from Bourbon, (Mr. Darcan.)

Mr. GEO. BOWLING. When his voice became audible at the reporter's desk, he was replying to the gentleman from Graves, (Mr. Mayes,) and confining himself to what that gentleman had said with reference to pauper counties. Mr. B. said that men were every where liable to poverty. It had been so from the beginning; and therefore, as he looked upon it, poverty was not a disgrace. There were many poor in his county; and he admitted that they were an expense to the treasury. But if his figures

were right, the single speech of the gentleman from Graves had cost the State as much as the annual drawback of any one of our pauper counties.—[Laughing.] Mr. B. was this kind of a man—disposed always to regard others according to their merit. A poor man might be honest, and he would give him credit for it. And, to gentlemen from the stronger and more wealthy counties, he quoted a saying of the good book—"The strong should bear the infirmities of the weak." [More laughing.]—The gentleman represents that his county pays into the Treasury \$203 or "four" dollars of revenue. From this Mr. B. supposed that the gentleman from Graves was not in the habit of making many speeches at home; for if he were to travel much and make many such long speeches as he had exhibited here, his county would not pay much revenue next year. [Roars of laughter.] Mr. B. concluded by signifying his disposition to vote for the bill, for considerations which the reporter did not hear.

Mr. MAYES did not rise to reply, [a voice, louder,] to the gentleman from Breathitt; but merely to say, that in his reference to the pauper counties, he had not spoken disparagingly of any, nor intended to detract from the county of Breathitt, or from its honorable representative. He had only stated facts, from which a conclusion might be drawn as to the propriety of forming other new counties. Neither his remarks nor his argument could have been understood as disrespectful, even by the gentleman from Breathitt himself.

Mr. STONE was heard again in favor of the bill; and then, under the operation of the previous question, it was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and the third reading being dispensed, it was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. DALLAM was heard in opposition to the measure; and Mr. A. JOHNSTON, in its favor.

When the question was taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 52, nays 36; as follows, to-wit:

YEAS—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Abbott, Barlow, Bowling, Breden, Brown, Brooks, Cosma, Clarke, Cleveland, Conner, Desha, Dudley, Elliott, Fallis, Gano, Gardner, Glenn, Glover, Haggard, Hardy, Hay, Head, Headley, Howell, Hutton, D. B. Johnson, A. Johnston, Lapsley, Layne, Maxey, McKellup, Mills, Murray, Orndoff, Orr, Rodman, Root, Seaton, Shawhan, Short, E. Smith, Joseph Smith, Sparks, Speed, Stevenson, B. Stone, S. Stone, A. W. Thomas, Walker, Waller, and Whitlock—52.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Bales, Barnett, Botts, Clark, J. Combs, L. Combs, Cox, Daffin, Darnaby, Evans, Ford, Gore, Harlan, Hughes, Jackson, Jones, Kelly, Mason, Mayhall, Mayes, McCampbell, Miller, Peters, Pope, Priest, Railey, Reid, Riley, J. Speed Smith, Wm. Thomas, Thurston, Wallace, Wheat, Whitsett and Wortham—36.

Mr. J. SPEED SMITH, now offered a resolution to the following effect, which was adopted, to-wit:

Resolved, That the committee on Internal Improvement be instructed to inquire and report to this House, whether efforts are being made, or have been made, to appropriate to individual use, by laying warrants on the bed of the Kentucky river, or other navigable streams in this Commonwealth, where the same have been recovered from the water by means of the public improvements.

Mr. J. S. SMITH, in accordance with the notice given and entered this morning, now called up the motion of the gentleman from Rockcastle, to-wit: to reconsider the vote of yesterday, by which the bill for the benefit of George W. Fox and others, was lost on the second reading; and the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

So the vote was reconsidered.

And then the House adjourned.

REMARKS OF MR. COX,

OF FLEMING.

On the bill to provide for taking the sense of the people of this Commonwealth as to the expediency of calling a Convention. Delivered in committee of the Whole, House of Representatives, Jan. 9th, 1846.

(Concluded.)

The gentleman from Franklin (Mr. Harlan) said so far as any demand at all had been made for a Convention, it had come alone from the abolitionists of Louisville. I will leave the vindication of that proud and intellectual city to her talent and faithful representatives on my right. I object to the unnatural connexion attempted to be established between the measure under discussion and the odious and execrable doctrine of abolitionism.

There is no affinity between the two subjects. I have no affection, Mr. Chairman, for the doctrine or advocates of abolition. I was born in the old Dominion, and from an early age, have lived in this, the land of my adoption. I know of no institutions by practical acquaintance, where slavery is not recognized. I would be the last to promote the fanaticism and false philanthropy of the north which would set the slaves free and leave them amongst us. I believe it would be the greatest calamity which could befall us as a nation. And whilst I state, thus clearly my own position, I think I can safely say I correctly describe the feelings and position of all who agree with me in supporting the bill before the committee. The gentleman from Franklin, (Mr. Harlan,) said that it was strange the people should not have imagined their grievances as soon as their representatives. And he insinuated that those who advocated this measure would not disclose their real motives. Sir, said Mr. C., if I were an abolitionist, I would avow it in the face of, and in defiance of every opposition. I believe that every man in this government has the right to assert his own principles and opinions. And if he should be crushed beneath the odium attached to them, he falls a victim for doing that which his opposers do in accomplishing his overthrow. He that would declare one set of opinions, whilst he secretly entertains others which are contradictory, is a dastard at heart, and should be scorned and execrated by every honest man. The gentleman from Franklin, (Mr. Harlan,) in the exuberance of his humour, had attempted to ridicule this subject by representing that the people in reference to this question were in the predicament of a client who never found out he was hurt so badly till he was told by his lawyer.

I have heard, said Mr. C., of another clan of lawyers who were never able to discover the desperation of their client's cause until the hopes they had unwittingly inspired were dissipated by the verdict of a jury. I will not say the gentleman belongs to this clan of lawyers, but as a politician, I think he is not likely to find out any of the grievances of the people while he adheres to the opinions he has expressed in behalf of old forms and constitutions. I am of the opinion that wisdom would direct us to make amendments to our Constitution at a time when there is no great political excitement. At a time when the mind of the people had not been carried away by the lead of demagogues. It was at such times that the representative should obey without hesitation the demand of his constituents, giving honest heed to the calm voice of reason. When excitement runs high, the people are in danger of being misled by interested and ambitious demagogues, even at the sacrifice of the great principles of Republican institutions. The gentleman from Franklin, (Mr. Harlan,) recites the history of the old Constitution. In 1792 the first Constitution was adopted; under that Constitution the Sheriffs were elected by the people, and the Governor by the legislature. But in 1795 the people having thought better of the matter, their experience having pointed out the necessity, provided for the formation of a

new Constitution. But what of all this. The people found fault with their first Constitution, and assembled for their representatives to amend it and cure its defects. And what evil resulted from this political movement? Was not this bug bear of slavery as formidable then as now? Aye, and much more so. The question of slavery was fully discussed and considered then; and what evil grew out of it? None whatever. The people met in convention by their representatives, and amended their organic law without strife, and without commotion. The gentleman from Franklin, (Mr. Harlan,) has spoken of the framers of the present Constitution in terms of the highest veneration; and thinks we shall never have so prudent and wise an assembly for such a purpose again. He says the master spirit of that assembly was J. Breckinridge, the friend of Mr. Jefferson, who was the father of Kentucky democracy. I do not know, said Mr. C., what the gentleman means by Kentucky democracy. I do not know what the gentleman understands by the word democracy. But I am not ashamed to avow myself of the true Jeffersonian democracy. And in that sense, I am a democrat. I have in this, for my support, the purest and most devoted patriot in the nation. I allude to our distinguished fellow-citizen, Mr. Clay, who said in 1813, that "the name of Jefferson would be hailed as the second founder of the liberties of the people, and the period of his administration looked back to as the brightest epoch in American history, when the name of his traducers, if remembered at all, would only be remembered in the treasonable annals of a certain junta." He said further, sir, that in 1801, he snatched from the rude hands of usurpation the violated Constitution of his country; and this was his fault. With the names of such illustrious patriots and apostles of democracy, I would glory in being associated. I should like to be instructed by such masters. Gentlemen say it is very strange that any man should desire a change in the Constitution when it secures the rights of personal liberty, personal security, the rights of private property, and a fair and impartial trial to those who are charged with crime. Does not the British Constitution secure all these rights? Are they not included in the *magna charta* and the *habeas corpus*. This argument is sophistical. The Constitution might be defective and yet secure all these great principles of liberty; but we are told we should not be too fond of change, because frequent changes render the tenure of property insecure. Well, if the people know not how to secure and preserve these rights of property then are we approaching the time when all our liberties will be destroyed. All our boasted checks and balances amount to nothing without wisdom and purity on the part of the people. The gentleman from Franklin (Mr. Harlan) says the defects which have been pointed out in the Constitution, are more imaginary than real, and that most of the evils complained of could be remedied by law. He says the County Court is not by the Constitution composed of Justices of the Peace, and that the legislature might order and direct that Justices of the Peace should not be members of that court. I deny the correctness of this position, and upon the contrary, assert what I believe to be the understanding of nearly all the legal men of the State, when I declare that the Justices of the Peace in each county are *ex officio* members of the County Court, you may increase or diminish the jurisdiction of that court, but you cannot deprive a Justice of the Peace of his seat upon the bench.—The Constitution declares that there shall be such a court, and that the senior Justice shall be Sheriff.

I will, said Mr. C., lay down another principle which, when applied to the present Constitution, discovers to my mind a great and radical defect. I believe firmly that the tenure of all offices in this government should be limited. At stated periods the test of scrutiny should be applied, and if the public servant has been faithful and competent, he has nothing to fear. Besides, sir, as government was instituted for the good of the people, and not for private emolument, no man has a right to complain if he should be dismissed from public service with honor, provided his trust is confided to hands equally faithful and trustworthy. Every judicial officer should be appointed to hold his office during a term of years, if he so long behave himself well; and, when the period of his term should expire, the indications of public sentiment as to the faithful discharge of his duty, would be a sure safeguard against improper re-appointments. I have been told, sir, that in the State of Mississippi, where the Judges are elected by the people, (which, by the way, is a principle I do not advocate,) in a district where a large majority of the people vote with the Democratic party, a Whig Judge has occupied the bench for many years, and that no opponent could possibly defeat his election. I only mention this, Mr. Chairman, to illustrate the position, that a faithful public officer has nothing to fear. I object to the doctrine that declares a public officer shall continue in office for life, unless removed for misdemeanor or malfeasance in office. Impeachment is a mere *scire-prope*. It never has been resorted to with success, although charges of sufficient magnitude have been often made against the highest officers in the land.

There is now, sir, upon the Clerk's table, a proposition to abolish the Circuit Court system, and establish another with the same powers and jurisdiction. This may have originated in a mal-administration of the laws. These complaints have come up from the people, and their representatives, knowing of no other successful mode of removing judges, propose to abolish the Court. Well, sir, gentlemen have talked about the great necessity of the independence of the Judiciary, and have said the Judges should not be appointed for a term, lest they should prostitute their power and influence to the base and ignominious purpose of securing a re-appointment. But, I will ask these gentlemen, which is most likely to base the tenure of the Judges' office, upon the issue of an election, or upon a faithful and correct discharge of his judicial duties? Suppose, sir, you establish the precedent, that whenever you get tired of one set of Judges, you may abolish their Courts and thereby their offices—do you not enable every succeeding Legislature to turn the Judges out, and give to the Executive the patronage of new appointments? And might not the hope of sharing this patronage produce combinations to promote a particular individual to the gubernatorial chair, which would make the tenure of office of every Judge in the Commonwealth depend upon the result of the election? I am opposed to placing the tenure of the Judges upon the result of elections, but I desire the Judges should be appointed for a term. I am not particular about the term, so it is not too long, and they go out of office at the expiration of their term.

It has been seven years since this question of calling a Convention was submitted to the people. At that time, about twenty-eight thousand freemen voted for the call. From this, it is argued, that the people do not want a Convention. The number who voted for a Convention then was sufficiently large to command my respect, and as a considerable time has elapsed, I am willing to let the people reconsider the subject. I might as well say to the people, that I will not allow you to exercise the glorious right of suffrage in any other particular as in this. It is the mode pointed out by which they shall express their continued approbation of their organic law.

But I come, Mr. Chairman, at last, to the grand inquiry, who will bring about so many evils, if a Convention should be called? And who will these evils affect? Would the people pull down the fabric of liberty? Would they destroy the fair temple of

freedom, which was reared by their illustrious and philanthropic ancestors? And which has been long preserved from injury and decay by the bold and honest hearts and strong hands of their descendants? Shall we imagine such fatuity, or so much moral degeneracy amongst the descendants of those brave and magnanimous heroes of '76, who sacrificed all earthly blessings to obtain and transmit to their children the glorious boon of liberty? God forbid that I should think so meanly of the proud yeomanry of my country. No, sir, you may blot out the Constitution, and burn every statute, until every vestige of the form of our government and the character of our laws are destroyed, and the independent and intelligent citizens of this glorious Commonwealth would show themselves capable of erecting another fabric, in which all the great rights of man would be secure, and the principles of republicanism perpetuated to future generations. The beautiful form of free government, and the character of equal laws, are deeply impressed upon the hearts of the people, and no revolution, but that which unnerves the moral character, or destroys the intellectual, can ever erase or obliterate that impression.

We have been gradually moving on from the first effort at republicanism to more perfection in the great science of government. The political history of our country establishes the principle, that all men have an equal right to political power, and this is upon the experimental fact, that the people are capable of self-government. I should be sorry, Mr. Chairman, to be compelled to think that we have so far degenerated from the virtues of our forefathers, as to be incapable of discussing soberly and calmly any proposition that relates to the great theory of government. I hope and believe, that when the emergency arises, the people of this age will, by their wisdom and patriotism, prove themselves the worthy descendants of illustrious sires.

REMARKS OF MR. HARLAN, OF FRANKLIN.

In the House of Representatives, Friday, January 23d, 1846, pending the bill entitled, an act to reduce the salaries of the Judges, &c.

[The question being on the adoption of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Harrison, Mr. Desha, to-wit: to strike out the words, "except the Judge of the 5th Judicial District, who shall receive \$1,250."]

Mr. HARLAN said, at the hour of adjournment yesterday, he was about to submit his reasons for opposing this bill; and he would beg leave briefly to do so now, although he could not hope that his conclusions would greatly influence the House. But, before going directly into the consideration of the question, he desired to call attention to the history of the subject, as exhibited in the salaries received by the Judges at various periods, since the organization of the government: and from hence a conclusion might be drawn, whether, taking every thing into consideration, the salaries now allowed to the Judges, should be diminished or not.

In the year 1802, the State was composed of 44 counties, and the Circuit system, by the act of December 24, of that year, was extended over 24 of these counties, and these were divided into nine districts. In December, 1804, the system was extended over the remaining ten counties, and another Judge appointed. In 1808, the State was divided into ten districts, there being 50 counties. In 1816, by the act of Feb. 3, of that year, the salary of the Circuit Judges was fixed at \$1,200, their number having been increased to twelve. In 1820, the 13th district was established; and in 1821, the 14th and 15th districts were established; and in 1831, the 16th district was established, to embrace the counties West of the Tennessee river. During the session of 1839-40, the 17th district was established—during the session of 1840-41, the 18th, and during that of 1841-42, the 19th—which was the present number of Judicial Districts in the State—99 counties, and 19 Judicial Districts—five counties to one Judge; whereas, in 1802, there were nine Judges to 34 counties.

By the act of February 3, 1816, the salary of the Circuit Judges was fixed at \$1,200. By the act of December 17th, 1825, their salary was reduced to \$1,000. Mr. H. had no personal knowledge of the causes which produced this reduction; but he regarded it as a part of the history of the parties then existing in the State, and growing out of the contest between the adherents to the Old Court and the New Court. However, when the re-organizing act was passed, in 1824, the salary of the Judges of the Court of Appeals was increased by the New Court party, to \$2,000, and the question being referred to the people, resulted in the return of a large majority of Representatives, who were opposed to that act. But the majority in the Senate still withstood its repeal.

Mr. WORTHAM submitted whether it were in order for the gentleman from Franklin to discuss the merits of the bill, when the question was confined to a motion to strike out a particular clause. But the Speaker, amid the cries of go on, go on, overruled the point, and

Mr. H. proceeded. He regarded this reduction of the salary of the Circuit Judges, in 1825, as originating out of the peculiar history of those times. In 1825, a majority of the members of the lower branch of the Legislature, were elected and under instructions from the people, to repeal the re-organizing act. But when it was ascertained that the Senate would not go with the public sentiment, and it became necessary to await the result of another election, it was then, that the salaries of the Circuit Judges were reduced by a vote of parties in this House, in order to operate on the election campaign of 1826. So that it might be said, (as it was in truth the case,) that the Old Court party were opposed to the increase of the salary of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, and in favor of economizing, &c. We all know, said Mr. H., the difficulties in the way of raising salaries—and especially, the salaries of the Judges. And hence their salary remained at \$1,000, till by the act of February 13, 1837, it was increased to \$1,500. But three years ago, when there was great pecuniary distress, every thing in the way of produce and provisions were low, and money was scarce—when a proposition had been introduced into, and passed this house for the establishment of a new Bank, he had forgotten its name, (a voice, the Safety Fund,) when this Safety Fund project was threatening to flood the country with its worthless issues—and whilst it required a compromise with the State Banks, by which their loans were extended to defeat this project of relief—it was at such a time, that a Representative in this House from Montgomery county, (Mr. Bondurant,) whose darling measure was a reduction of the salaries of the officers of government, introduced his bill; and amongst numerous reductions and curtailments, succeeded in cutting down the Judges' salary to \$1,250. It was understood then, that the Judges' salary was brought down to the very lowest point, it being nearly the same as that fixed and allowed by the act of February 3, 1816. So this thing had remained down to the present time. At the same time, also, the salary of the Louisville Judge was reduced from \$2,000 to \$1,500—the salary of the Chancellor having been by the act of February, 1837, increased to \$3,000, and that of the Judge of the Jefferson Circuit Court to \$2,000—the act of 1843 brought the Chancellor down to

enough, but because he considered that if the other Judges were to be compelled to attend their circuits for \$1,000, the Jefferson Circuit Judge ought to stand it for the same price, being allowed to stay all the time at home.

This thing of reducing the salary of the Judges, was a darling measure with some; but in so saying, Mr. H. would not be understood as impugning the motives of any gentleman friendly to the measure now before the House. Their motives were, no doubt, high and pure and patriotic. Mr. H. only regretted that they did not take the same view of the case with himself. For all men, he thought the Judges ought to be well paid—not extravagantly—but fairly. And, if 30 years ago, they were entitled to \$1,200, he did not see by what rule of arithmetic, gentlemen could bring themselves into the conclusion that they could perform the same service now for \$1,000. He would tell gentlemen, that it was not always true that the lowest salaried Judges were the cheapest. He would tell them further, that it was for the advantage of the lawyers to have a stupid, miserable, weak set of Judges upon the bench—and more especially was this a matter of interest and gain to those lawyers whose practice extended into the Appellate Court. But it was for the interest and advantage of the people to have an intelligent, firm and decided man upon the bench—a man of sufficient nerve to decide for the weak against the strong—a man that could not be swayed to the right or left by the mere force of able eloquent counsel. But on this subject, instead of occupying the House himself, Mr. H. would ask the Clerk to read an extract from a book which he sent up:

"The office of Judge is a high trust and confidence, most intimately connected with personal liberty and the rights of property. The wealthy desire a well appointed Judiciary, because they wish the rules of property to be known and steady. And yet they are not likely to suffer so often by a weak Judiciary, as men in middling and lower circumstances. Favor and influence are the never failing attendants on riches—and they can procure the most learned and eminent counsel. These advantages of the wealthy can be held in check only by like influences, or by a Court superior to such influence. Before a weak Court, in a controversy with men in moderate circumstances, the wealthy have in moderate circumstances, a well appointed Judiciary is all important. The possession of wealth is the possession of the means of protecting that wealth from unjust invasion: the rights of acquiring property, of labor, of industry, and of personal liberty, want the protection of Courts of Justice. When the facts are fairly stated, the deficiency of counsel is supplied by the intelligence of the Court.

"If Judges are ignorant and dull, they are more liable to the impressions of able and ingenious counsel. As in the material world, the softer substances yield in collision with the harder; or as the gross pig of metal is fused by the application of heat, and fashioned by the hand of the skilful artist: so in the intellectual world, the softer and inactive yield to the more vigorous; and the gross, leavened, unfermented mind is melted by the fire of genius, and moulded by eloquence to its purpose. If Judges are learned, they are more likely to be impartial; prejudice and partiality are the creatures of ignorance; they are dispelled by learning, like the fogs of night by the rays of the sun. Judges should be learned, in theory and in practice—in abstract principles, and in matters of fact—in books of letters, and in the book of human nature—in morality, and in the ways of men and their modes of transacting business. They should be of an independent cast of mind, and of solid integrity; for they are called to decide between men in power and the people, between men of wealth and influence and of friendless poverty. They should have such salaries as are adequate to their comfortable and independent subsistence; that so, they shall be under no necessity to divert their minds from their duties, nor engage in that commerce, traffic or speculation, which would involve them in many contracts, and make them feel an individual interest with one or other of the parties before them. They should be studious; because legislation is not stationary, but progressive. They should be patient and diligent; that causes may be fairly investigated, and yet decided with as little delay as consists with a fair trial."—*Bible's Dedication, Aug. 1845.*

Mr. H. proceeded. He had remarked, that the lowest paid Judges were not always the cheapest. Commonly they were the most expensive to the litigants. We had now what was called the Standing Jury System. Twenty-four jurors were empanelled at the commencement of the Court session, who remained for the trial of common law cases, till the docket was got through with. * * * Mr. H. had seen Judges on the bench of the Circuit Court, who, in the discharge of their duties, would despatch more business, try more causes in one week, than some Judges would accomplish in ten days. [A voice—yes, two weeks.] Well, but putting it at ten days—and Mr. H. said he did not care what was done with the system—it might be changed every ten years, and there would always be some men on the bench not very well calculated to discharge its duties—for the executive could not tell—no man could tell whether a person has aptitude for the business of a Judge, before he has been put upon the trial. Well, a Judge who has six counties in his district, and occupies four days longer in each county than he ought, it would make an extra expense of \$200 to each county—\$1,200 to his district, for the annual pay of jurors alone—whose payment, of course, had to come out of the Treasury. A Judge selected from the third class of lawyers at the bar, would generally involve the district in extra expenses sufficient to pay for the services of a competent jurist, besides incurring all the collateral difficulties of the cheap system. If the government belonged to Mr. H., and he was managing it as private property, he would much rather take some Judges at \$3,000, than retain some others at \$750; and thus he would have the business done more expeditiously, and better done—and he would inspire confidence in the minds of all parties, that justice would be faithfully dispensed, by avoiding the evils of an increasing docket. Sir, said Mr. H., when you place on the bench, a Judge who has not legal intelligence enough to command the respect and confidence of counsel, there will be very little trouble to get into the record error enough to procure a reversal of the judgment before the Court of Appeals. In fact, the great body of the cases contested before such Judges, would always be carried up to the Superior Court. Mr. H. spoke from experience, when he said, that nothing was more ruinous to a people, than such weak Judges, whose errors had to be corrected by another tribunal.

As an example of the ruinous tendencies of the cheap system to the litigants themselves, Mr. H. instanced the following case: At a given term of court, the docket is set for ten days for the hearing of common law cases; a contested cause is set for the third day of the term, and a great crowd of witnesses are summoned. They all attend on the third day; and you have on the bench, one of your slow, plodding, indecisive Judges, who moves along easily and permits the time to be taken up by the lawyers, because he has not mind enough to curb and confine them to the case; and so the time is wasted day after day—in and day out—while sixty, eighty, or one hundred witnesses are in waiting and on expenses; and perhaps on the eighth, ninth, or tenth day, the cause comes up to be heard; and then per-

haps the patience of the witnesses being exhausted, they have gone home, and their absence operates as a continuance of the case. And there was besides, a heavy bill of costs finally and inevitably to fall upon the unsuccessful party. And Mr. H. affirmed that if such men were to administer in all the courts it would be to the interest of every man never to be engaged in a law suit. Under any circumstances, he said, sooner a man was engaged in a contest at law, the sooner he got out of it, the better. Nothing was more ruinous than for a man to be occupied with law-suits—not on account of his lawyer fees, and all the expenses of courts, so much as, because it induces the almost total neglect of every other business; and every man, no matter what might be the amount of his fortune, by getting into an extensive crop of law-suits, if he lived long enough, would be certain to die a poor man. If, then, the people were to consult their own interests, instead of lowering the salary of the Judges, they would increase it even much beyond the present rate, so as to induce the best qualified men to go on the bench and remain there.

Mr. H. now would submit it to gentlemen, if those who had gone before us—if, thirty years ago, on an investigation of the whole matter, the Legislature came to the conclusion that \$1200 was a reasonable compensation for a Judge in 1816; how, and by what rule do gentlemen calculate, when they come to the conclusion that these Judges, their successors, can perform the service for \$1000 now? Were the expenses of living more burdensome then than now? On the contrary, he affirmed, that every item of a man's household expenditures (except groceries, which had declined a little) had continued to increase ever since. And such was the case in all countries—as wealth abounds, its luxuries follow—and in proportion to the increase of surplus capital, is the increase of the cost of living.—Judges, he said, must live like other men. They must maintain a reasonable standing in society. Their wives and children must dress in the received style of the neighborhood, and their furniture must be as genteel as the neighbors', whether they be farmers, mechanics, or professional men. Mr. H. would inquire specifically, whether any Judge could afford to travel on his circuit—for example, such a circuit as the Sixteenth—the lowest in the State—(containing nine counties) for \$1000? Gentlemen might say, that a Judge was not always at work. Admit it. Still he could not engage in any other pursuits. He could not practice law, for example. His time was too much occupied for that; and he was compelled to arrange all his business so as to meet his engagements on the circuit. The Judge of the Sixteenth District, for example, starts out on his circuit, extending on both sides of the Tennessee river, and expends, for his travelling bills, about \$300 a year, and has \$700 left for his wife and children, and to pay his taxes and county levy. Could he live on that? was it right to ask it at his hands?

Mr. H. did not know how it was in other parts of the State; but no Judge could live in the neighborhood of the Capital for \$1000; and this being the case, did any suppose that the Judge of the Jefferson Circuit could live in the city of Louisville on a salary of \$1000 or \$1250? The thing might be done in some parts of the State; but Mr. H. had no taste for the principle—no admiration for a crop of Judges that might be cultivated for \$1000 a year. He ventured the prediction, that, if this bill should become a law, every well qualified Judge in the State would resign. There might be some, and some were known to Mr. H., who were becoming old, and, of course, disinclined to engage in any new business, and such might, perhaps, hold on—while, at the same, if it were an original proposition, even they would not accept of it. But, make your offer to a man that can make \$2000 or \$3000 a year by his practice, and did any suppose that he would accept? But let the experiment be tried, and the country will see the difference.

Mr. H. recited the salaries of Judges in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee; and affirmed that they were all superior to the salary of the Judges now in Kentucky; and here, by this bill, it was proposed to reduce the salary of Kentucky Judges to \$1000!

The bill also proposed to reduce the salary of the Treasurer to \$1000. The salary of that officer was fixed, by the act of 13th February, 1816, at \$1200. The whole amount of public money received and disbursed by that officer the year preceding was \$156,218.11, including the Sinking Fund and Board of Internal Improvement, is now about \$700,000. And do gentlemen suppose that any man, worthy of the station, would incur the responsibility of receiving and disbursing so large an amount of money for \$1000 per annum?

Mr. H. said he would not detain the House in calling the attention of gentlemen to other parts of the bill. He was opposed to its passage in any shape in which its friends would make it. He denied that the adoption of this measure was demanded by the people of this Commonwealth, on the contrary, the great body of the people desired repose. It had been only three years since the salaries of the public officers were regulated and fixed. Nothing had transpired since to require any change. He admitted the power of the Legislature over the salaries of the Judges and other officers named in the bill; but, as regards the Judges, he felt as if a blow were struck at their independence. The judicial department of the Government was the weakest and least able to protect itself against encroachments from the other departments. The tendency of this bill is to lower—Mr. H. said—like to have said, degrade that branch of the judicial office. Those most competent to discharge the duties of the station would not accept, and the result would be, that lawyers of the third class only, would occupy seats on the Circuit Court bench; and a weak and inefficient Judiciary would be fastened upon the country. He would deplore the passage of this bill as a calamity on the State, from which it might not recover for the next twenty years.

DIED.
In Lancaster, on Saturday the 24th inst., MARGARET A. MASON, consort of Wm. B. Mason, Esq., Representative from Garrard in the Kentucky Legislature.

1500 LBS. superior No. 1, Loaf Sugar, for sale at No. 4, J. S. WITHEROW & CO.

1500 LBS. common Loaf Sugar, for sale by WITHEROW & CO.

A SUPERIOR LOT of Java, Laguayra, and Rio Coffee, for sale by WITHEROW & CO.

1000 LBS. Boston Crushed Sugar, for sale by WITHEROW & CO.

500 LBS. Double Refined White Sugar, by WITHEROW & CO.

40 BOXES Sperm, Star, and Tallow Candles, for sale by WITHEROW & CO.

FRANKFORT AND CINCINNATI PACKET.
The new and splendid steamer ISAAC SHELL, Capt. J. W. BOYER, will ply as follows: Regular packet between the above ports. Leaves Frankfort for Cincinnati, every Tuesday, and Saturday, at 8 o'clock, A.M. Leaves Cincinnati for Frankfort, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A.M.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
J. Z. BOYER, Frankfort, Ky.
SWIFT & ROBBINS, Lexington, Ky.
IRWIN & FOSTER, Cincinnati, O.

JANUARY 28, 1846—695-d&w-tf.

FINE CHEWING TOBACCO, for sale by
JAN 20 GRAY & GEORGE.

THE COMMONWEALTH, FRANKFORT, KY.

THO. B. STEVENSON : : : : : EDITOR.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1846.

CONTRACT.—In the article headed "Salary Bill," in yesterday's paper, read "Act of Feb. 3, 1816, fixed salary of Circuit Judges at \$1200," instead of \$1500. Also, read "1816," when the salary of Treasurer was fixed, &c., instead of "1836."

THE AMERICAN REVIEW, a Whig Journal, &c.—Mr. JENNINGS, Soliciting Agent for this work, has arrived in Frankfort, and will remain here a few days to procure subscribers for it.

—We understand that a company of gentlemen have purchased the new and elegant steamboat Putnam, and intend soon placing her in the Kentucky River Trade, as a regular packet between Munday's Landing and Cincinnati. The Putnam will be commanded by Capt. T. T. COGAR, who is well and favorably known as a boatman. We wish the enterprising owners of the Putnam abundant success.

THE NEGRO LAW OF 1833.—By the proceedings of the Senate of yesterday, reported in this day's paper, it will be seen that the bill to modify the act of 1833, prohibiting the importation of slaves into this State as merchandise, was laid on the table, yeas 17, nays 16. Five Senators were absent, of whom, it is understood, three are opposed to the modifying bill, and two in favor of it. So, if we are correctly advised on the subject, the act of 1833 will remain in force at least one year longer.

Bishop Miles, of Nashville, contradicts, in the last Nashville Banner, the statement going the rounds of the papers, "that he has made or is about to make a purchase of land in Hickman county, in this State, with a view to its settlement by a large body of foreign emigrants."

CONGRESS.—January 22.—The Senate laid on the table a resolution directing the compilation of a history of our Indian affairs.

In the House, the order of the last House directing the distribution of copies of Fremont's report among members of the 29th Congress, was virtually rescinded, and the copies ordered to be distributed to the members of the present (29th) Congress. An inquiry was instituted to ascertain whether any members of Congress had made merchandise of Congressional documents, books, &c. The Florida contested election case was proceeded with but not determined. Mr. Cabell proposed to Mr. Brockenbrough to resign and run the race over, but the latter gentleman declined.

STEAMBOAT KENTUCKY.

THE fine new steamer KENTUCKY, Capt. J. W. BOYER, will leave Louisville, every Monday and Friday, at 8 o'clock, A.M.

Returning, will leave Louisville every Sunday at 9 o'clock, for Frankfort, and every Tuesday, P.M. for the Harrodsburg Landing, and will leave the Harrodsburg Landing for Louisville, at 9 o'clock, A.M. every Thursday, and the Versailles Landing, at 5 o'clock, P.M. For freight apply on board, or to
G. W. OWEN, Agent, Frankfort.
JANUARY 16, 1846.

REGULAR PACKET.

The Steamer BLUE WING, Captain H. I. STANLEY, will leave Frankfort for Louisville every Tuesday and Friday mornings.
Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Woodford Landing every Wednesday at 12 o'clock.
Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Munday's Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

FOR LOUISVILLE.

SUNDAY AND WEDNESDAY PACKET.
The Steamer BLUE WING, Captain H. I. STANLEY, will leave Frankfort for Louisville, at 9 o'clock, A.M. every Sunday, and at 9 o'clock, A.M. every Wednesday.
JOHN A. HOLTON, Master, leaves as above regularly, at 9 o'clock, A.M. Apply to
JOHN WATSON & CO.

LAST NOTICE, POSITIVELY.

WE have heretofore notified the public of our obligations to the State, to settle up in full each year, and have requested those having accounts with us, to settle them on or before the 1st day of November annually, to enable us to meet our engagements as aforesaid. We are now compelled to say positively and for the last time, that those indebted to us previous to the first day of November last, must come forward forthwith, and close their accounts up to that date, or we shall certainly place them in the hands of an officer for collection.

CRAIG & HENRY,
Agents and Keepers Ky. Penit.

Jan. 12, 1846—lmwlm.

DODD'S FASHIONABLE HAT STORE,

144 Main Street,
THREE DOORS BELOW FOURTH STREET,
CINCINNATI.

There it is acknowledged to be an important part of dress; therefore it becomes interesting to learn where a genteel, well made article can be procured. I invite the citizens of Frankfort, and its vicinity, who may visit Cincinnati, to call and examine the quality, style and finish of my hats; feeling confident that I can give satisfaction.

Wm. Dodd.

January 19, 1846.

LARD WANTED.

500 REGS Lard wanted immediately.
B. F. JOHNSON & CO.

BEAUTIFUL!

THE Bible and Book of Common Prayer, bound in velvet, with silver and gold plated clasp and filigree work, a most exquisite present. A few copies for sale at the lowest Western price, at
(Jan 23) TODD'S Bookstore.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

NOTES ON POLITICAL ECONOMY, as applicable to the United States, by a Southern Planter. A few copies just received and for sale at
(Jan 23) TODD'S Bookstore.

BETTER STILL—TRY IT!

ANOTHER lot of E. Holbrook's Kentucky manufactured Tobacco, pronounced by connoisseurs to be equal, if not superior, to any manufactured in the "Old Dominion," just received at
(Jan 23) TODD'S Bookstore.

BRONSON'S ELOCUTION.

ELOCUTION, or Mental and Vocal Philosophy; involving the Principles of Reading and Speaking, and designed for the development and cultivation of both body and mind, in accordance with the nature, uses, and destiny of man, illustrated by two or three hundred choice anecdotes, &c., by Prof. BRONSON, A. M. M. D. For sale by
(Jan 23) W. M. TODD.

Also, a good article of Mad'ra Wine, for culinary purposes. Our wines are from the houses of J. D. & M. Williams, Boston, and Peter Harmony, New York. Further recommendations we consider unnecessary—so recollect if you want a pure article, call on
(Jan 20) GRAY & GEORGE.

WHITE FISH, Mackerel, Salmon, Potomac Herrings, for sale by

(Jan 20) GRAY & GEORGE.

TO HIRE.

FOR the balance of the year, a negro girl 17 or 18 years old—is a good cook, house servant, &c. Enquire at this office.
Jan. 27-41

WATCHES, JEWELRY, LAMPS & FANCY GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received a splendid assortment of RICH AND FASHIONABLE JEWELRY, &c., consisting in part, of fine Gold and Silver Lever Watches; fine gold Guard and Fob Chains and Keys; Pink, Cameo, Topaz and Garnet Breast-pins and Bracelets; fine Diamond and Garnet Finger Rings; Ear Rings; Gold and Silver Pencils; Diamond pointed Gold Pens; Plated and Britannia Ware; Silver Ware; fine Cutlery; Cornelius and Co's. Solar Lamp; Girandoles, and a general assortment of Watch Makers' Tools and Materials; Military Goods, Musical Instruments; together with a great variety of Fancy and Staple Goods—all of which will be sold wholesale or retail, at greatly reduced prices.

Watches repaired and warranted for one year.
Old Gold and Silver taken at the highest price, in exchange for Goods.
No. 463, Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, LOUISVILLE.
January 1, 1846

JACOB KELLER,

WHOLESALE GROCER, COMMISSION MERCHANT AND WHITE LEAD MANUFACTURER.

No. 515, MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE.

M'GRAIN & MERIWETHER,

No. 510, NORTH SIDE OF MAIN STREET, NEAR THIRD STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

WHOLESALE AND Retail Dealers in, and Manufacturers of all kinds of STOVES, GRATES, and CASTINGS, Tea-kettles, Sadrins, and Tinware.

January 1, 1846

J. S. MORRIS & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE keep constantly on hand, a very extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Indigo, Madder, and all kinds of Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Glass-ware, Window Glass, Virginia and Kentucky Tobacco, Snuff, &c. which we purchase for cash from the Importers in New York and Boston, and are determined to sell at a very small advance for cash, or on the usual terms to punctual dealers.

W. F. GINSENG, Beechew, Feathers, Flaxseed, Lard, any other country produce received in exchange. January 1, 1846

HAIDEN T. CURD,

Wholesale Grocer, and Forwarding and Commission Merchant, 415, MAIN, BETWEEN 5TH & 6TH CROSS STREETS, LOUISVILLE, KY.

CASH PAID FOR FEATHERS, Flaxseed, Ginseeng, Beechew, &c., &c.

B. F. BAKER & CO.,

MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS, SHOES, and BROGANS.

A. LOW, Office, No. 8, Blackstone Street, Boston. January 1, 1846

L. L. SHIREVE & CO.,

MAIN STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS, LOUISVILLE, KY.

IMPORTERS of Hardware and Cutlery, &c., &c.; Manufacturers of Iron, Nails and Steel, and dealers in American Hardware of all descriptions.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

THE subscribers are constantly receiving new and desirable Goods, and have now on hand,

5,000 Pieces Newest Style FANCY PRIMS; together with a good assortment of Cotton and Woolen Goods, and to the season, which they will sell at the lowest market price. They respectfully invite Country Merchants to call and examine their stock.

DANFORTH, LEWIS & CO., 444, Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

BAINBRIDGE, CARUTH & BAILY,

No. 408, MAIN STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND BULLITT STREETS, LOUISVILLE, KY.

IMPORTERS of Hardware and Cutlery, and Dealers in American Hardware, Castings, Iron, &c.

QUEENSWARE AND CHINA, AT N. YORK PRICES.

A CARD FOR 1846.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS who are in the habit of purchasing their Queensware and China in the Eastern Cities, would do well to bear in mind that they have now a chance of saving from \$12 to \$15 per crate, by making their purchases of the subscribers in Louisville. We are the first in the Western country to offer these Goods at eastern prices, without carriage, thereby making a saving of all freights and charges to Western merchants, being about \$12 to \$15 per crate, as also the loss of time in getting their goods. We have taken particular care to find out the lowest eastern prices, and will here give a sample, viz: 3 quart White Granite, or any colour Hexagon Pitchers, \$4.50 per dozen; revised, and glazed, 50 cents each, or 50 sets to \$100, 75 cents per dozen; Painted Tins 10 cents per set, and 30 sets to \$100, one set every \$2 of bill. Every article in the line proportionally low. Our stock will be very full and complete in February.

MCCINTIRE & BROTHER, Louisville, Ky.

AUCTION SALES.

MAIN STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS, LOUISVILLE, KY.

BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

REGULAR SALES.—T. Anderson & Co. have sales at Auction regularly every Thursday morning, consisting of DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

Liberal cash advances made on Goods consigned to them for sale. Regular weekly sales throughout the year every Thursday January 1, 1846

GEORGE CONCLIN,

No. 36, MAIN STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO, Bookseller and Publisher.

KEEPS constantly on hand, a general assortment of the SCHOOL BOOKS used in the West, together with a great variety of MISCELLANEOUS and BLANK BOOKS, and STATIONERY of all kinds. All of the best quality and at the lowest prices. He has also a large stock of superior quality, made up in all pattern at short notice.

CASH paid for Rags. January 1, 1846

THOMAS H. MINOR & CO.,

No. 50, MAIN STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND COLUMBIA, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ONE of our firm resides in New Orleans throughout the business season, for the purpose of purchasing articles in our line, by which arrangement our stock is always full and complete; as also are we enabled to sell at the lowest possible prices.

January 1, 1846

IRWIN & FOSTER,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, CINCINNATI, OHIO

WILL make liberal cash advances on Hemp, Tobacco, Feathers and Ginseeng, consigned to their friends in New York and Philadelphia. During the low water in the Ohio, heavy freights can be shipped to New York by way of the Miami Canal and the Lakes at low rates. For further information apply to
JAN 1, 1846. A. Z. BOYER, Frankfort, Ky.

CONFECTIONERY & FAMILY GROCERY.

MAIN STREET.

PENNSYLVANIA BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, in half and quarter tubs, just received per steamer Isaac Shelby, and for sale by GRAY & GEORGE.

SUNDRIES.

Vanocelli, W. L. Pepper Sauce, Smoked Tongues, Sugar cured Beef, Devilled, Whisk Brooms, Long handled Brooms, Alicant Matts, Marbles, Lead Pencils, English Iron Combs, Fine Ivory Combs, Hair Brushes, Infant's Hair Brushes, Gents Pocket Brush and Comb, Market Baskets, Ladies' Fancy Baskets, Toys—great variety, Cigar Cases, Travelling Baskets, Prunes in Fancy Boxes, Sweet Havana Oranges, Smyrna Figs, Zante Currants, Pine Apples, Macaroni, And a great variety of articles too tedious to mention, for sale by

GRAY & GEORGE.

BLACK TEA, a very superior article, Extra fine G. P. Tea, Hyson Tea, Received and for sale by GRAY & GEORGE.

JAN 20

SPICED OYSTERS—One case just received and for sale by GRAY & GEORGE.

JAN 20

SARDINES (Gilloux brand)—One case received and for sale by GRAY & GEORGE.

JAN 20

CHAMPAGNE WINE—a fresh supply of the very best and latest importations, just received and for sale by the bottle or hamper.

(Jan 20) GRAY & GEORGE.

CIGARS!! CIGARS!!

Rosa Regalia, (flat) Cazadore do Estrella Star do Minerva do La Primavera do Infanta Union Imperiales, Ladies' Cigars, for sale by GRAY & GEORGE.

JANUARY 20

W. B. SMITH & CO., School Book Publishers, "McGuffey's Readers," which are unequalled as to merit, they will be sold at low prices. May 12, 1845—637-6m

HUNNEWELL & G. H. HILL,

Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Glass, China, and Queensware.

No. 87, MAIN STREET, CINCINNATI.

A CONSTANT supply of Hotel and Steamboat Furnishing Goods, such as Knives, Forks, Waiters, Spoons and Castors; Hanging, Side, and Stand Solar Lamps.

Assorted Ware in the original package, and re-packed adapted to the country trade.

Orders received for Soap and Candles of J. S. Hill's manufacture, and a supply of the same on hand. Cash paid for Tallow, Black Salts, second quality of Lard and Pot Ash.

January 1, 1846

Cincinnati Advertisements.

KELLOGG & KENNETT,

WHOLESALE GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 14, EAST FIRST STREET, CINCINNATI.

AGENTS FOR KANAWHA SALT, and St. Louis SUGAR REFINERY. January 1, 1846

CABINET FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c.

JOHN GEYER, (of the late firm of Ross & Geyer) has constantly on hand and for sale at his old stand, No. 8, East Fourth street, a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, manufactured by himself, daintily made, and of the most modern style, consisting of Sofas, Seating Divans, Tete-a-Tete Ottomans, Reclining Chairs, Sideboards, Dressing Bureaus, Wardrobes, Card and Centre Tables, Bedsteads, and every

Miscellaneous.

S. WEILER'S
GREAT WESTERN FASHIONABLE CLOTHING STORE,
BROWN'S ROW, No. 2, BELOW THE COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.
Frankfort, Kentucky.
HERE Fashion has its style arrayed,
Of art and taste combined;
Each gorgeous dress is here displayed,
To suit the varied mind.
Here Coats and Vests and Pants you view,
Of texture smooth and fine;
All colored with each rainbow hue,
To deck the form divine.
And Scarfs of every tasteful dye
Artistic skill could trace,
To please the taste, delight the eye,
And twine the neck with grace.
And splendid Cloaks made to a mode,
To keep the body warm;
The richest dress which Fashion's code
Has given the world to learn.
Our ample stock we purchased low,
And paid the retail down;
And thus can sell for you, we know,
Than any one in town.
Our matchless Goods then call and see,
And buy a splendid suit,
For they shall fit you true,
And shall be cheap to boot.
Just try the new GREAT WESTERN stand;
To please shall be our task.
And when we're served with ready hand,
The dimes—that's all we ask.
N. B.—Now let all buyers call and try,
They'll find what water they seek,
For WEILER gets a new supply
OF CLOTHING every week.
January 1, 1846

CHARLES S. BODLEY & Co.,
BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,
MAIN STREET, LEXINGTON, KY.
KEEP constantly on hand, a large collection of LAW, MEDICAL, THEOLOGICAL, MISCELLANEOUS, and SCHOOL BOOKS; together with a beautiful assortment of STATIONERY, such as is usually kept in Bookstores—which they will sell as low, and upon as accommodating terms as at any other House in the West. They request all persons desiring of purchasing articles in their line of business, to give them a call and examine their stock and prices.
January 1, 1846

THE BRUEN HOUSE,
(FORMERLY DUDLEY HOUSE)
IS now kept by OWEN W. GRIMES, in a better and cheaper manner than any Hotel was ever kept before, in the City of LEXINGTON, KY.
Meals, each, 25c.
Lodging, 50c.
Board, per day, \$1.00
Fire, 5c.
If I request Travellers and Ladies to call and stay with me at least once.
January 1, 1846

BOOKS, STATIONERY, WALL PAPER, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

CHARLES MARSHALL,
(SUCCESSOR TO A. T. SKILLMAN, LEXINGTON, KY.)
WOULD call attention to his stock of LAW, MEDICAL, Theological, School, and Miscellaneous Books, as being one of the most extensive in the Western country, and which he offers as low, if not lower, than any other house in the West. His MISCELLANEOUS STOCK comprises a very large assortment of the Standard Literature, as well as nearly every work which has issued from the press during the past year. The MEDICAL STOCK is very complete—comprising nearly every American Work, including many new and valuable Illustrated Works in Surgery, Anatomy, Pathology and Obstetrics, as well as the great Encyclopedia of the Practice of Medicine; 4 vols. 8vo.
The LAW STOCK, besides all those works used in Text Books in the Law School of Transylvania University, embraces several new and valuable works which have recently been issued at very reduced prices, as East's Reports, Vesey's Reports, Peter's Reports, and the Exchange Reports.
Subscriptions received for the Law Library, the New Law Library, and the Law Magazine.
In THEOLOGY, will be found many of the Standard Works. The SCHOOL STOCK, will be found all those Books used in the various Schools throughout the State.
All the current Literature of the day received by express, as soon as published.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—a large assortment, comprising Violins, Guitars, Flutes, Pipes, Accordions, Bass Viols, Violin and Guitar Strings, &c.
In STATIONERY will be found a large assortment of Writing and Letter Papers, Steel Pens, Inks, Quills, Sealing Wax, &c.; as well as a full assortment of FANCY STATIONERY, such as Note Paper, Envelopes, Motto Seals, Motto and other Valers, Penholders, Pencils, Albums, &c.; Ladies' Notebooks, and other Writing Books and Work Boxes; Globes 6 and 12 inch.
BLANK BOOKS of various qualities.
C. M. would call particular attention to his stock of WALL PAPER, which includes several new and beautiful patterns, which he offers as low as the same quality of Goods can be purchased for in any city West of the mountains.
Those persons who are unable to visit Lexington, and who entrust their commissions to C. M., may depend upon having them executed with the same fidelity that they could were they present. *Illustrated Catalogue of Goods, sent by Express, on application.*
For sale cheap, a complete set of NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER, (a subscriber's copy) 51 vols. strongly bound.
January 1, 1846

NEW HAT & SHOE STORE,
CORNER OF MAIN AND ANN STREETS,
Frankfort, Ky.
S. BEERS has on hand, and constantly receiving from the Eastern Manufacturers, fresh supplies of the most fashionable Hats and Shoes of every description, with a variety of Travelling Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c. &c.
Also—a general assortment of Gentlemen's fine BOOTS and SHOES, custom made, with a variety of FASHIONABLE HATS and CAPS; all of which will be sold low for Cash.
January 1, 1846

CAPITOL HALL COFFEE HOUSE,
CORNER OF ST. CLAIR AND BROADWAY STREETS,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
JOHN COGLE,
HAVING purchased this old and well known Coffee House, is prepared to accommodate Gentlemen, singly or any given number, with every article in his line, at all hours of the day or night. In his list of fare will be found
BIRDS, OYSTERS—fresh or pickled,
DUCKS, VENISON,
TURKEYS, PHASANTS, SAUNDINES,
PIGS' FEET, TRIPE,
EGGS, &c. &c.
His Bar is furnished with the purest and best Liquors in the markets of Frankfort, Louisville, Cincinnati, and New Orleans, and as he intends to devote his personal attention to those who may favor him with their patronage, he flatters himself that he will serve up his articles to suit the taste of the most fastidious Epicures. He only wishes the members of the Legislature, transient visitors, and citizens generally to give him a call, and he is confident when they visit his house once, they will not go elsewhere to find the good things in his line. He also keeps on hand Cheating Tobacco and Cigars of the best brands.
January 1, 1846

VARIETY STORE,
No. 5, SWIGERT'S ROW, ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT, KY.
DOXON & GRAHAM,
KEEP constantly on hand all kinds of FAMILY GROCERIES, such as Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Raisins, Currants, and Tobacco of the best brands and quality, &c. &c.
Give them a call and try their articles.
January 1, 1846

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
J. F. & B. F. MEER,
WOULD most respectfully inform the public that they continue at their old stand, where they now offer a beautiful and well selected assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Cutlery, &c. of the latest styles, which they are determined to sell as low as such articles can be had in any Western market. They also continue to repair Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, in a manner which cannot fail to give satisfaction. All work done in this establishment warranted. Call and see.
January 1, 1846

NEW YORK LACE AND FANCY STORE,
(Opposite R. Knott's Dry Goods Store)
MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
T. BERRY would respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort, that he keeps constantly on hand all kinds of Lace and Fancy Goods, such as Thread Lace and Edgings; Lisle and Ash-burton Laces and Edgings; Tarleton and Barred Muslins, &c. &c.
Give them a call and try their articles.
January 1, 1846

RARE BARGAIN.
FOR SALE CHEAP, for Cash or approved paper, a good BUGGY, HORSE and HARNESS; Horse suitable for saddle or harness, five years old, will be sold together or separately. Enquire at my office on Main street, or at Gilmer's stable.
Jan 15—6t. W. H. DAVIS.

KENTUCKY BATH HOUSE.
Q. B. JONES,
FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER,
Main street, Frankfort, Ky.
Q. B. JONES is prepared to furnish Gentlemen with Warm Baths on Thursday and Saturday, in a style not surpassed by any Bathing Establishment in the West. He also keeps on hand fancy articles for Gentlemen's wear.
N. B. Fresh Hot Lick Water can also be had at his shop. He also has a preparation for cleansing the hair of Dandriff.
January 1, 1846

Frankfort Advertisements.

J. S. WITHROW & Co.,
No. 4, SWIGERT'S ROW, ST. CLAIR ST., FRANKFORT,
(Between Mansion House and Capitol.)
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
January 1, 1846

JAMES MONROE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
WILL attend diligently to any business which may be entrusted to him, in any of the Courts held in Frankfort and adjoining Counties. Collections made in any part of the State. Office in Old Bank corner, opposite Mansion House.
January 1, 1846

GEORGE CUNNINGHAM,
SADDLE, TRUNK AND HARNESS MAKER,
(ONE DOOR ABOVE STEAKY DRUG STORE),
MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment of every article in his line of business. His prices are reasonable, and he invites the public to give him a call.
January 1, 1846

WM. WHITEHEAD,
WOULD inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to execute work in all of the various branches of Wagon Making and Blacksmithing, at the lowest cash prices. He also makes improved Ploughs. He has employed experienced workmen, and warrants his work. His shop is situated on High Street, where he will be pleased to see his friends.
January 1, 1846

TAYLOR & KENNAN'S
REGULAR AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE,
ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT,
FOR the sale of DRY GOODS, BOOKS, FURNITURE, &c. &c. Auction sales of Dry Goods regularly every Tuesday and Friday evenings, at half past six o'clock, and at such other times as may be necessary to close consignments. Goods &c. sold at private sale at all times, and at reduced prices, for CASH.
January 1, 1846

GRAHAM'S LIVERY STABLE,
ANN ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY & MAIN, NEAR THE WEISIGER HOUSE, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
G. GRAHAM,
AT his old and well known stand, is prepared to keep Horses in tip-top style, and at the most moderate prices. First rate Buggies, Hacks, and Barouches constantly on hand for hire. Also good Riding Horses, well rigged. Gives his personal attention to every thing connected with his Stable, and he knows that he is hard to beat in keeping Horses.
January 1, 1846

JOHN D. RAKE,
MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOUSE, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he is now carrying on the Cabinet Business, in all its various branches. He solicits patronage, and pledges himself to use every exertion to deserve it. Besides, he pledges himself to do better work, and at the same prices, FOR CASH, as is done at Cincinnati or Louisville. If you don't believe this, give him a trial, and the most skeptical shall be convinced.
January 1, 1846

BOONE HOUSE.
THOMAS S. CARTER,
HAVING purchased the stock of H. Fox in the "Frankfort Restaurant," on the South West corner of Broadway and Lewis streets, in the town of Frankfort, and added thereto every thing to furnish a complete
COFFEE HOUSE,
has opened the same under the name of the BOONE HOUSE. He will sell all kinds of choice liquors, Wines, Ales, Porter, &c. &c. He will conduct a superior Coffee House, in which the lovers of good things will, at all seasons, and at all hours, day or night, be promptly supplied with every delicacy of "Fish, Fowl, and Fruit." Venison, Beef, Tongues, Birds, Oysters, and in short, every thing usual and unusual in such an establishment. His attention will be constant and unwearied; his terms satisfactory. He therefore hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
N. B. Lunch every day at 11 o'clock.
January 1, 1846

BROADWAY HOTEL,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND ANN STREETS, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
W. H. KENDALL,
WOULD inform his friends and the public that he is still the proprietor of the Broadway Hotel, and continues to keep all the various Table, Bar and Stables kept up with the best of the market fords. He invites strangers and others to give him a trial, as he flatters himself that his accommodations are not inferior to either of the other public hotels in the place.
January 1, 1846

CONFECTIONERY, FRUIT AND VARIETY STORE,
No. 8, St. Clair Street, FRANKFORT, KY.
GEORGE W. LEWIS, would inform his friends and the public that he keeps on hand a general assortment of articles in his line of business—such as Confectionery, Fruits, Nuts, Family Groceries, best Cheating Tobacco, best Spanish Cigars, of all kinds; Shaving Soaps, Hair, Tooth, and Cloth Brushes, Combs, Cologne, &c. &c.; which he will sell very low for cash—call and see.
January 1, 1846

JACOB BEAVERSON,
HOUSE CARPENTER AND JOINER,
Shop on Williamson street, between Main & Broadway, FRANKFORT, KY.
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of this city and vicinity, that he has on hand, and is constantly receiving from the Eastern Manufacturers, fresh supplies of the most fashionable Hats and Shoes of every description, with a variety of Travelling Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c. &c.
Also—a general assortment of Gentlemen's fine BOOTS and SHOES, custom made, with a variety of FASHIONABLE HATS and CAPS; all of which will be sold low for Cash.
January 1, 1846

WM. M. TODD,
BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,
No. 1, SWIGERT'S ROW, FRANKFORT, KY.
OFFERS to the public a valuable lot of BOOKS, which he will sell at reasonable prices, and respectfully invites those desirous of purchasing, to give him a call. Among his stock may be found,
LAW,
Dunford & East's Reports,
East's Reports,
Howard's Reports,
Greenleaf on Evidence,
Greenleaf's Overruled Cases,
Starkie on Slander,
Smith's Chancery Practice,
Roberts on Executors,
Jones on Bailments,
Pothier on Obligations,
Adams on Ejectment,
Story on Promissory Notes,
Story on Bailments,
Story on Agency,
Story's Equity Pleadings,
Story's Equity Jurisprudence,
Story's Conflict of Laws,
Tellers' Law of Executors,
Selwyn's Nisi Prius,
Thomas' Code,
ALSO—MORRISON & BROWN and LECHEMONT'S DIGEST.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.
Hume, Smollett & Miller's Eng. Hist.,
Alison's Europe,
Guizot's Gibbons Rome,
Cope's Velle in Italy, &c.,
De Tocqueville's Dem. in Amer.,
Murphy's Tacitus,
Rollin's Ancient History,
Josephus,
Gizot's History of Civilization,
Mrs. Elliot's Prose Works,
Hemans's Poems,
Stearns's Works,
Tatler and Guardian,
Thiers' French Revolution,
Goldsmith's Animated Nature,
The Federalist,
Byron's Works,
Shakespeare's Works,
Poets and Poetry of America,
Landon's do,
Amelia's do,
Charles's Vision,
Copper's do.
Jew's Letter to Voltaire,
Davies's Sermons,
Buck's Religious Anecdotes,
Smith & Eddes's Ecclesiastical History,
History of Westminster Assembly,
Christian Citizen,
Chalmers's Sermons,
Difficulties of Romismism,
Author's Classical Dictionary,
Lempier's do,
Author's Grk. & Roman Antiq.,
Leverett's Latin Lexicon,
Alisworth's do,
Latin Grammar,
Latin Readers,
Author's Virgil,
T. P. ALSO, Geographies, Grammars, Histories, Arithmetics, School Readers, &c., by various authors.
January 1, 1846

FOR SALE,
A NEGRO WOMAN, a first rate house servant, 23 or 24 years of age, with two children. Enquire at my office.
January 1, 1846

RELIGIOUS.
Scott's Commentary,
Newman's Sermons,
Boardman on Apos. Succession,
Marion on Evidences,
Alexander's Evidences,
Buck's Notes,
Hopkins's Sermons,
Butler's Analogy.

CLASSICAL AND SCHOOL.
Author's Horace,
Author's Caesar,
Author's Sallust,
Author's Latin Lessons,
Donagan's Greek Lexicon,
Grove's Greek Lexicon,
Greek Grammar,
Greek Readers,
Author's Virgil,
T. P. ALSO, Geographies, Grammars, Histories, Arithmetics, School Readers, &c., by various authors.
January 1, 1846

FOR SALE,
A NEGRO WOMAN, a first rate house servant, 23 or 24 years of age, with two children. Enquire at my office.
January 1, 1846

Frankfort Advertisements.

FRANKFORT COACH MANUFACTORY.
J. J. QUINN,
HAVING made the necessary arrangements, his line, such as Coaches, Coachlets, Buggies, Phaetons, &c. &c. His shop can be found at the South end of Ann street, and is the shortest way connected to the stage line.
All kinds of repairing done on the shortest notice and in the best manner. He solicits patronage.
January 1, 1846

WM. MATTHEWS,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
IS prepared to make all kinds of Gentlemen's wear in the most elegant style of taste and fashion.
January 1, 1846

WM. BRIDGES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
No. 3, SWIGERT'S ROW, ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
IS prepared to execute work in his line in a manner not surpassed by any establishment in the place. Give him a call.
January 1, 1846

JOSEPH W. ALLEN—TAILOR,
TWO DOORS FROM MAIN, ON LEWIS STREET, FRANKFORT, KY.
IS prepared to execute work in his line in the neatest style and most fashionable manner.
January 1, 1846

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.
C. N. JOHNSTON—Tailor,
SOUTH SIDE OF MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE CRUTCHER'S DRUG STORE, FRANKFORT, KY.
IS prepared to execute work in his line cheaper than any other establishment in the place. He solicits patronage.
January 1, 1846

HEFFNER & GILLESPIE,
FASHIONABLE TAILORS,
SOUTH SIDE MAIN STREET, BETWEEN WEISIGER & MANSION HOUSES, FRANKFORT, KY.
CUT AND MAKE to order all kinds of Gentlemen's Clothing, in the neatest and most improved styles.
January 1, 1846

JOHN MILLER,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF TIN AND COPPER WARE,
SOUTH SIDE OF MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
KEEPS on hand a general assortment of all kinds of Tin, Copper and Hollow Ware, at the lowest cash prices.
N. B. All kinds of work done in his line to order, in the shortest possible time. Repairing done cheap. Give him a call.
January 1, 1846

HARRIS & M'KENDRICK,
CARPENTERS AND HOUSE JOINERS,
FRANKFORT, KY.
THEIR shop is on Ann, between Clinton and Mero streets, where both or either may be found, except when absent attending to business. They invite their friends to give them a call, when they will work done in their line cheap.
January 1, 1846

J. L. SAGE,
MANUFACTURER OF RIFLE GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.,
BY APPOINTMENT TO THE ARMY AND NAVY, FRANKFORT, KY.
REPAIRING done at the shortest notice.
January 1, 1846

TO PHYSICIANS.
GENUINE Old Port and Pure Madeira Wine, and Old Brandy, for the sick, can be had day or night at
DOXON & GRAHAM'S.
January 1, 1846

NEW BOOK JUST RECEIVED.
THE Life and Trial of Dr. ABNER BAKER, who was executed in Manchester, for the alleged murder of his brother-in-law, Daniel Bates, Esq., just received of
WARREN & ALDRIDGE.
Jan 2

NAT. SIMS,
BARBER AND FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSER,
South-east corner of Main and Ann streets, Frankfort, Kentucky.
ASSISTED by the experienced and well known Barber, SIMS, ELLIS, formerly of Lexington.
January 1, 1846

E. VAN KEUREN,
FASHIONABLE BOOT MAKER,
On St. Clair street, two doors below the "Commonwealth Office," FRANKFORT, KY.
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has established himself in the Boot and Shoe making business, in all its various branches. Gentlemen's fine dress boots made to order, of the best materials, and from the latest New York fashions. Also, Ladies' and Children's boots, made at the shortest notice. He flatters himself from his long experience in business in New York, that he can make easy and genteel fits.
January 2, 1846

BOSWELL'S DAGUERREAN GALLERY
OF LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, by which, not only the drapery, but the face and eyes are given perfect in all their beauty and expression. The subjects are taken in a most valuable discovery of coloring the back ground, which is universally admired, and so indispensable in beautifying and finishing a miniature portrait in good taste.
A favorable opportunity is now offered to the ladies and gentlemen of Frankfort and vicinity, to obtain Miniature Portraits in the most perfect style of execution, which for life-like beauty, distinctness and accuracy, are acknowledged to be unequalled. Mr. Boswell has opened his Gallery at the corner of Main and Ann streets, over the Drug store of W. L. Crutcher, near the Weisiger House, where he is prepared to receive ladies and gentlemen to take the likeness in any kind of weather by affording him from ten to sixty seconds sitting. None need now hesitate in consequence of the heretofore objection to Daguerreotypes, viz. dimness of vision, and the necessity of long exposure to the sun or light. He pledges himself to give the eyes and hair perfect with all their brightness and colors. Perfect likenesses are warranted and satisfaction given before any charge is made. Mr. Boswell is prepared to give instructions in his late improvements, which are unequalled, and warrants all of his miniature portraits to remain for ages undimmed.
Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine specimens.
Jan. 2, 1846

PLUMBE NATIONAL DAGUERREAN GALLERY.
PROF. PLUMBE purposes having a DAGUERREAN GALLERY, to be opened in the city of Frankfort, to be conducted by E. JAMES BENNETT, where he will be gratified to wait upon all those who may be desirous of securing a perfect likeness, warranted to be as durable, and possessing all the distinctness and boldness of relief of a good painting. In proof of this you need but call at his room and examine for yourselves his specimens. Ladies and gentlemen are earnestly requested to take the trouble of calling at his rooms. They will afford him a pleasure in having the honor of waiting upon them, either in exhibiting specimens, or in receiving their sittings.
FOUNDED 1840.
Awarded the Medal, Great Exhibition, and Two Highest Honors, by the Institutes of Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, respectively, for the most beautiful Colored Daguerreotype, and the best apparatus ever exhibited.
No. 33, Main st., adjoining the Northern Bank of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.
No. 251, Broadway, New York.
No. 75, Court street, Boston.
No. 176, Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
No. 124, Baltimore street, Baltimore.
No. 127, Vieux la rue, and rue de Paris.
No. 32, Church Street, Liverpool.
Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Main Street, Dubuque, Iowa.
Main Street, between 5th and 6th, east side, Cincinnati.
Broadway, Saratoga.
Down's Buildings, Albany.
Main Street, between 5th and 6th, east side, Cincinnati.
Main Street, Newport, R. I.
REMARKS.—We have been no inattentive observer of the progress of this novel art, and we are free to say, from what we have seen, and personally examined, that Mr. Plumbe has succeeded in this art so as to surpass all others in the line in this country.—A. Y. Herald.
"Mr. Plumbe has brought the Daguerreotype to absolute perfection; and miniature painting, in regard to its accuracy, is scarcely of since the admirable specimens of this artist have become known."—N. Y. Mirror.
"A photograph of my eye, taken by Professor Plumbe, is the finest thing of the kind we have ever seen."—Phil. Pub. Ledger.

WILLIAM H. WOOD,
St. Clair street, opposite Wm. Todd's Book Store, Frankfort, KY.
HAVING returned to Frankfort and established himself in the Boot and Shoe making business, in all its branches, he is now prepared to attend to any call in his line on the shortest notice, and he flatters himself, that from many years experience in the above named business, his work cannot be surpassed for durability and style, in the West. He feels thankful for past patronage, and hopes to prompt attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.
January 1, 1846

R. KNOTT,
RETAILER OF STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
NORTH SIDE OF ST. CLAIR STREET,
(Between the Mansion House and Weisiger House),
FRANKFORT, KY.
ALL accounts and notes due to me, and not arranged before the 15th of January, will be paid in the hands of the officers for collection.
January 1, 1846

FRESH FRUITS, &c.
ORANGES, Pigs, M. Raisins, Spiced Oysters, in whole and half casks, &c. &c., just received and for sale at No. 8, St. Clair street, by
G. W. LEWIS.
Jan 2

Frankfort Advertisements.

DOCTOR PHYTHIAN,
RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity. Residence at the Mansion House. Office in the room lately occupied by Dr. E. H. Watson, adjoining John Baltzell's Hat-shop, where he may be found at all times, except when engaged in professional business.
January 5, 1846.

DR. O. S. WILSON,
GRATEFUL for past favors, would respectfully inform the public that he is at all times ready to give prompt attention to any call in the line of his profession. Office on the West side of St. Clair street. Residence on Clinton, near the Governor's Mansion.
January 6, 1846

WILLIAM SAMPSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
WILL practice in the Courts held in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. Office on the West side of St. Clair St., August 19, 1845—67-15.

C. S. MOREHEAD & W. D. REED,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
WILL practice law in co-partnership, in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, General Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. W. D. Reed will regularly practice in the Washington, Henry, and Owen Circuit Courts.
Office West side St. Clair street, and at all times open during the business hours.
Frankfort, April 1, 1845—59-15.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL practice Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, General Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the bridge, where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, April 1, 1845—59-15.

O. G. CATES & T. N. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
WILL give their joint attention to any business confided to them, in any of the Courts held in Frankfort. They will also attend to the collection of moneys, and the investigation of land claims in any part of Kentucky. They will also attend to the preparation of cases for persons desiring the benefit of the Bankrupt Law.
April 1, 1844—59-15.

PROTECTION
WILL give their joint attention to any business confided to them, in any of the Courts held in Frankfort. They will also attend to the collection of moneys, and the investigation of land claims in any part of Kentucky. They will also attend to the preparation of cases for persons desiring the benefit of the Bankrupt Law.
April 1, 1844—59-15.

INSURANCE.
THE LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
WILL insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, &c. against loss or damage by fire, in town or country. Steam and Keel boats, and their cargoes, against the damages of river navigation.
The lives of Slaves are also insured by this Company.
Office at Dr. Watson's shop, near the bridge.
May 27, 1845—63-15.

INSURANCE.
KENTUCKY AND LOUISVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
WILL insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, &c. against loss or damage by fire, in Town or Country.
Office at Dr. Watson's shop, near the bridge.
May 27, 1845—63-15.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GROCERIES, &c.
THE undersigned is now prepared to show a complete assortment in his line—he invites his friends and the public to give him a call.
FAMILY GROCERIES.
30 lbs. N. O. Sugar; 50 bars Rio and Java Coffee; 20 boxes Soap; 25 boxes Candles; 5 lbs. Lard and Crushed Sugar; sifted and ground Pepper; Salsaparilla; Ginger; Allum; Rice; G. P. Black Tea; Irish Moss; Mace; Cloves; Cinnamon; Mustard; starch; Fancy Soaps; Pickles; barrel, keg or jar; Catsup, in bottles, &c. &c.
Locks, Latches, Screws and Fastenings of all kinds; Table, Pocket, Butcher and Cook Knives; Spades and Shovels; Broad Axes and Tonges; Butt Hinges, assorted; Axes; Hatchets; Shovel Axes; Mill, Trench, Cross-Cut and Wood Saws—together with a general assortment of Hardware.
IRON, NAILS, CASTINGS, &c.
30 tons various sizes; 100 kegs cut and wrought Nails; 75 Plough Wires and St. Gillet Steel; Ovens; Skilleta; Pots; old Lids; Dog Irons, &c.
PAINTS, OILS AND DYE STUFFS.
50 kegs pure Lead; 5 bbls. Lard Oil; Spanish Brown; Creme Green; Litharge; Venetian Red; Madder; Indigo, &c.; Spermin and Lard Oil—also 30 boxes of Glass; 55 lbs. Putty.
LIQUORS, &c.
150 bottles Old Brandy and Wine;
30 barrels Champagne; 30 gallons Irish Whiskey;
4 boxes superior Cheating Tobacco;
200 lbs. Salt, &c. &c.
WILL trade for all kinds of Country Produce.
December 9, 1845—65-15. R. S. HOLTON.

BEN. MONROE,
HAS just received from New York and Philadelphia, a small lot of choice LAW BOOKS, standard works of the latest editions, which he offers to the profession at a very low rate for Cash. Call at his office on Main street and inspect them.
April 1, 1844—59-15

BOARDING HOUSE.
THE subscriber, now residing in Frankfort, proposes opening a PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.
His residence is on St. Clair Street, adjoining the Court House, and only a few doors from the Bank. It is an eligible site, convenient for business men, and his rooms are retired, new and comfortable. He could accommodate a mess of six or eight members of the Legislature.
December 20, 1845.

HENRY SAMUEL,
FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER,
ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
HIS shop is nearly opposite the Public Room of the Mansion House. In addition to his professional business, he keeps constantly on hand the best Cheating Tobacco and Spanish Cigars.
January 1, 1846

PEN AND POCKET KNIVES,
OF the very best of Rogers' and Wostenholme's make; a large lot on hand and for sale at
TODD'S BOOKSTORE.
January 1, 1846

KENTUCKY REPORTS.
A COMPLETE set of the Kentucky Reports, (except Hughes and Speed, 1 vol. each) in good order, for sale at
TODD'S BOOKSTORE.
January 1, 1846

FASHIONABLE HATS,
OF the neatest style and best manufacture; a large supply on hand, and for sale by
W. M. TODD,
Also—Travelling Trunks, Carpet Bags, Satchels, &c. for sale at the same place.
January 1, 1846.

B. F. JOHNSON & Co.,
ONE DOOR SOUTH OF THE POST OFFICE, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
HAVE on hand a handsome assortment of Dry Goods, &c., which they will sell at reduced prices, as they are desirous of clearing out their stock as much as possible before making their Spring Importation. Their friends and the public are respectfully invited to give them a call.
January 1, 1846

MAIN STREET CLOTHING STORE.
CANT BE BEAT—EITHER AT PRICES OR ARTICLES.
LUCKEN & GRIMME,
MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
ONE door below J. Shannon's Saddlery Store, keep constantly on hand every variety and quality of READY MADE CLOTHING, which they will sell as low as any other establishment in the Western Country. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere.
January 1, 1846

AMERICAN ALMANAC FOR 1846.
THE American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge for 1846. Also—The Shannon's Saddlery Store's, Christian & Presbyterians Almanacs, for 1846, for sale at
TODD'S BOOKSTORE.
January 1, 1846.

FANCY STATIONERY.
A BEAUTIFUL variety of Note Paper, Note Envelopes, Mts. to Seals, Fancy Sealing Wax, Visiting Cards, &c., may be had at
TODD'S BOOKSTORE.
(Jan 1)

WEISIGER HOUSE,
BY THOMAS S. THEOBALD,
FRANKFORT, KY.
HENRY EVANS,
FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
ST. CLAIR STREET, OPPOSITE MANSION HOUSE, FRANKFORT, KY.
WILL promptly execute all orders entrusted to him. If all kinds of repairing neatly executed, at moderate prices, and in the best manner.
January 1, 1846

Frankfort Advertisements.

No. 8, ST. CLAIR STREET.
A LARGE stock of FAMILY GROCERIES, just received and for sale at No. 8, consisting in part of the following articles:
No. 1, Boston Loaf Sugar,
No. 1, Boston Crushed Sugar,
Loaf Sugar of three different qualities and prices,
And Crushed Sugar,
No. 1, Powdered Sugar,
No. 2, Powdered do
No. 3, Sugar of superior quality,
N. O. Sugar, grain and ground,
Spice,<